THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 1016.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, October 3, 1774.

Instructions of the Town of *Malden*.

To Capt. EBENEZER HARNDEN.

SIR,

THE Trust devolved by your Fellow Citizens upon you at this Time is the greatest and most important which you could at *any* Time receive, our All now lies at Stake, and if the Machinations of the Enemies to our Public Happiness should succeed, we may bid adieu to the flattering Prospects we have hitherto indulged of enjoying ourselves and transmitting to our posterity those Rights and Liberties which our illustrious Ancestors purchased at the greatest Expence and which they transmitted to us a fair, an ample inheritance.

The Subversion of the Charter of this Province and the Usurpation of Seats round the Council Board by a number of Men, whose Ambition and Avarice (we are constrained to say) have induced them to barray their Country and stain their own Names with indelible Infamy, demand our most watchful Attention at this Day; it is upon these Heads, Sir, that we now particularly instruct you, and we give it you in most solemn charge, as you would not act a part Abhorrent to your Constituents, as you would not bring upon yourself the Execrations of Millions, that you in no sense nor manner whatever acknowledge these Men, as Councellers of this Province, that you do not give them the smallest degree of Countenance, but that you treat them with that Contempt, Indignation and Abhorrence which their unparallelled Perfidy most justly deserves; we do not, we are perswaded, feel or express an undue Resentment at these unhappy creatures, but to see Men acting such a Part as they have acted towards their native Country, calls for the highest Indignation of every virtuous, of every generous Breast.

We also instruct you, if it shall be agreeable to the Sentiments of your respected fellow Senators (in whose Wisdom and Integrity we have the fullest Confidence) that you desire the Members of the Constitutional Council of this Province to meet together, and in that Capacity proceed to such Acts of Advice and Authority as they may deem meet, to which we promise to yield the same Regard as though the hand of Power had not driven them from their Seats, for the mean the contemptible Wretches we but now mentioned had not usurped them.

We need not inform you of our firm, our deliberate Resolution rather to risque our Lives and Fortunes than to submit to those unrighteous Acts of the British Parliament which pretend to Regulate the Government of this Province, nor need we instruct you, in your Legislative Capacity to make the most vigorous Opposition to them; had we not had full confidence in you that you detested these Acts of Power and Injustice we should never have chosen you to represent us in the General Assembly.

The People in this Province are a free and a brave People, and *we* with them, are determined, in the strength of our God, that we will, in spite of open force and private Treachery, Live and Die as becomes the Descendents of such Ancestors as ours, who sacrificed their All that they and their Posterity might be *free*.

The above is a true Copy of instructions Voted by the Town of *Malden*, to be given to their Representative, at a legal Town Meeting by Adjournment, Sept. 23d. 1774.

Attest, NATH'L JENKINS, Town Clerk.

Messieurs EDES and GILL,

As a Specimen of the impartial administration of justice, which may be expected, if ever the new plan of government should take place,—Please to insert the following in your next, which will oblige your most humble servant, ENOCH BROWN.

Boston-Neck, Sept. 24, 1774.

ON Saturday the 17th instant, about 3 o'clock, P. M. as I was passing through my store I was alarm'd by the noise of six or seven soldiers, who I observed greatly obstructed business with their mess from the country.—I requested them to leave the store immediately, which had been repeatedly urg'd before my coming; at the same time, one of the soldiers having called for rum, the drawer ask'd him what he had so receive it in, he replied he would drink it, when I immediately took it, and returned it to the drawer, saying I will have no rum drank in the store; upon which a soldier said, you are a damn'd saucy fellow, and walk'd out with the rest, and stopping at the door, he not only insulted me with the most abusive language, but attempted to strike me with a large club, which was prevented by one of his companions, he then swore he would fight me—I told him he was a dirty scoundrel, and that I would have better satisfaction than I could take myself, and ran immediately towards the camp followed by the soldiers, when he who had insulted me, threw away his club, and coming near the camp endeavoured to get out of my sight—I call'd for an officer, but saw none in or near the street above a St. Jeant, and observing the fellow continuing his course towards town, I still kept before him, and was entertain'd the whole way with the agreeable epithets of *damn'd rogue, damn'd thief, damn'd rebellious rascal*, and that I was at the head of the rebels, and would be hang'd—when I arrived at the guard-house, I complain'd to an officer, who refer'd me to Col. Maddison, I then returned home, after having by accident heard the name of the soldier, whom they call'd Hamilton, and who happened unfortunately to be unknown to all of whom I enquired.

On the Monday morning following, I waited on Col. Maddison, who received me with great politeness, sent for a captain, and also for the soldier, who was then under guard, as the Col. inform'd me, for getting drunk. When Hamilton appeared, and I had declared he was the person who had abus'd me, the Col. remanded him to confinement, and sent to a court-martial then sitting, to suspend his trial, as there was another crime to be added to his charge, and I was desired to attend the next morning at 10 o'clock with my evidence; I attended accordingly, with Mr. Nathaniel Barber, jun. and Mr. Shattuck, and after waiting about three hours, we were admitted—Col. Maddison was not present at the court—when I was desired to relate what I had to offer by way of complaint against the prisoner, I endeavoured to divest myself of all prejudice, and to relate the affair with a strict regard to the truth, which I am positive I did; my relation was received with proper attention, and wrote down as I gave it. I then declared to their honours, (for so I at first addres'd them, tho' soon convinc'd of my error) that I had no pique against the prisoner, neither was I prejudiced against the soldiers in general, and was sorry for the occasion of the present complaint, but that the prisoner had abused me so grossly, without the least provocation, that justice to the public as well as myself, oblig'd me to prosecute the affair. My evidence was then called upon, who confirm'd what I had said, when the prisoner was put upon his defence, who declared that I had abused him shamefully, that I threw rum on him, that I collar'd him, push'd or kick'd him out of the store, and repeatedly damn'd him and all his colour, all which is most notoriously false, as can be fully and amply proved, notwithstanding which two other soldiers who were present confirm'd it with additions; upon which one of the court, as I suppos'd, (for I knew none of their HONOURS names) arose, and desired to be heard in behalf of the prisoner, he observ'd that if the prisoner had inadvertently called the complainant a rebel, it was nevertheless his true character, for that he avowed those principles, and had acknowledg'd his being with the rioters at Cambridge, who were about to commit the very last act of rebellion by firing upon his Majesty's troops; and further added, that the people were using all means in their power, to have the soldiery punished, by getting them drunk, enticing them to desert, &c. These with many very unjust and bitter invectives against the Province in general, were the substance of the plea *in behalf of the prisoner*. I told the court that I did not come to answer for the conduct of others. The advocate for the prisoner, then ask'd me if I did not remember speaking with two officers the evening following the meeting of the people at Cambridge, I answer'd, that I well remembered it; to which he replied, that the affair was not done with, and that his Excellency had been made acquainted with it.—I told him, I was not conscious of having said any thing that concerned his Excellency, of which I could not answer. The affair to which he alluded was as follows.

On the evening of the day on which a large number of people all mobled at Cambridge, being at supper, some of my people came in and inform'd me that a party of soldiers had gone towards Roxbury, I went immediately out into the street, when I heard a drum and fife playing in Roxbury, at the same time observing two officers near my house, I went up to them, and addres'd them as follows.—Gentlemen, I suppose you have sent the soldiers to Roxbury, in consequence of hearing a fife and drum, yes, answered they; I then assured them there were only two lads who were practising to improve; no, no, they are beating a challenge, by God! said one—I again assured them they were only boys, who I imagin'd had no such design, or any intention to aff ct the gentlemen of the army—ay, ay, that's a fine story says one, boys, ha! there has been a riot in the country to day, they were boys too were they? No, answered I—they were men, AND BEHAVED LIKE MEN, of which you would have been convinced had you been present as I was—why did they not come to Boston, he ask'd? they expected you at Cambridge? I replied, oh! they did! did they? and you was there with them was you? very well—we shall acquaint the General of this, and further said, they would go back immediately and send over a stronger party.—Well, gentlemen, said I, if you are determined to acquaint the General, you may want my name, which is Brown, and I live on the Neck; soon after this, the stronger party came over, and by this time the other party had returned from Roxbury with the boy's fife. The parties meeting directly opposite my house, I heard one ask, have you got the drum? no, answered another.—But to return to the court-martial. The officer who spoke as before related, ask'd Mr. Barber whether there was not a man in town called Major Barber—yes sir, replied Mr. Barber and he is my father.—The officer then said, that Major Barber was declared rebel, and told the son that he was doubtless tainted with the same principles, and therefore unworthy to be admitted an evidence against a soldier; to which Mr. Barber replied that his father was an honest man, but be that as it might, he thought it extremely hard to be censur'd for his father's conduct? A very honest man indeed! return'd the officer, and he a very loyal subject I suppose, pointing to me—this was spoke with a sneer, and occasion'd a general laugh!—by this time two officers came to the door of the tent and said, that hearing of the trial they thought it their duty to acquaint the court that the complainant was inimical to government, that he had avow'd such principles, and had acknowledg'd himself concern'd in the late riotous and rebellious proceedings at Cambridge—upon which one of the officers who had not spoke before, said he thought I ought to be confin'd, and the General inform'd that such a man was in the camp—no says another, the general knows the story and his name; well, answer'd I, and I live on the neck? yes, replied another and you'll be hang'd by the neck before long; and turning to the prisoner, ask'd him if he really call'd the complainant a rebel? who answer'd he believ'd he did? you call'd him right, return'd the officer—and when you call an hundred of them rebels, you give ninety-nine of them their true character.—The officer who wrote down the several declarations and whom I suppos'd to be chairman or president, then very severely reprimanded or rather insulted and vilified me, in terms which I cannot particularly recollect, and therefore wave the relation, after which the officer who first spoke in behalf of the prisoner, told me if I wanted further satisfaction I might fight the prisoner, and he would lay five guineas that he thou'd lick me;—I replied, I hope sir, you don't think I put myself upon a level with a *common soldier*? I hope not, says he, the soldier is a much better man than you are, he is a gentleman by profession.—Thus ended this truly respectable and august court, which I thought bore some resemblance to that court held in Great-Britain, where Governor HUTCHINSON was tried, and so clearly, fairly, and honourably acquitted. *See Index, under Hutchinson*

Messieurs PRINTERS,—In confirmation of the foregoing, please also to insert the following Deposition; which will oblige many of your customers, as well as the subscribers.

WE the subscribers being present at the trial of James Hamilton, *by a court-martial held by the officers of the 4th regiment, in the Common, the 20th inst. do declare that the foregoing relation published by Mr.* Enoch Brown, *respecting the conduct of said court, is the truth; and further add, that the president or chairman, while reprimanding Mr.* Brown, *said, how dare you—you rascal! make use a rebel—have the impudence to come here to complain of a soldier, and bring for evidence the son of a declared rebel.*

Signed by WILLIAM SHATTUCK,
NATH'L BARBER, jun.

Suffolk *ss.* Boston *Sept.* 27, 1774.

THEN the within named *Mess. William Shattuck*, and *Nathaniel Barber*, jun. made solemn oath to the truth of this declaration subscribed by them. Before me,

BELCHER NOYES, Justice of Peace.

JOSIAH QUINCY, Jun'r.

Having resigned his Business into the Hands of Mr. PERES MORTON, and removed for London, desires all his Clients who want to know the State of their Affairs, to call on said Morton for Information.—All Persons who are indebted to said Quincy, on Account, are desired to make Payment to said Morton, and any who may have Damands on said Quincy, are requested to apply to the same Gentleman for their Discharge.—Those Persons who owe the said Quincy, on Bond or Note, are hereby notified to make their Payments to WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Esq; Attorney to JOSIAH QUINCY, jun.

TO BE SOLD Cheap

At *Benjamin Goldthwait's* Shop,

just above Cergent-Hall, Boston,

Superfine Scarlet and white Broad-Cloths, fine Garrett ditto, white & Buff Cassimeers, figur'd Velvets, Corderoy of all colours, silk and worsted Breeches Patterns of all colours, &c. &c.

The Taylor's Business as usual, is carried on in the best Manner at said Shop.

☞ At his Cellar near said Shop is to be sold choice ORANGE JUICE, by the Cask or smaller Quantity.

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1 See List of Grievances, pa. 971. V See Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. D See the List, pa. 549—554. & See the List, pa. 504. † See dissolution of the Court, pa. 517. X referring to the Act altering y Charter, see pa. 532, & the Act for impartial Justice, see pa. 509. & vid. pa. 569.—See Index, under Troops

AT a Convention of Committees for the County of Worcester, held by Adjournment at the Court-House in said Worcester, *on the 29th of August, and continued by Adjournments to the 21st of September, the following Votes and Resolves passed, viz. Vide pa. 575.*

VOTED, That if there be an Invasion or Danger of an Invasion in any Town in this County, that then such Town shall by their Committee of Correspondence, or some other proper Persons, send Letters by Post immediately to the Committees of the adjoining Towns, who shall send to other Committees in the Towns adjoining them, that they all come properly armed and accoutred to protect and defend the Place invaded.

Voted, That it be recommended to the Military Officers in this County, that they resign their Offices to their respective Colonels.

Voted, That the Field Officers in this County resign their Offices, and publish such Resignation in all the Boston News-Papers.

Voted, That it be recommended to the several Towns in this County, to chuse proper and a sufficient Number of Military Officers for each of their Towns.

Voted, To accept the Report of the Committee respecting the civil Officers of this County, which is as follows.

Whereas the late Act of Parliament, intitled, An Act for the better regulating his Majesty's Government of the Massachusetts-Bay, *is evidently designed to prevent any Civil Officers from holding their Places by Virtue of the Charter thereof; and as it is necessary to have Officers till further Provision may be made:* Therefore,

Resolved, That the Justices of the Peace for this County, who were in said Office the last Day of *June* past, except *Timothy Ruggles*, *John Murray* and *James Putnam*, Esqrs; be hereby desired to act in said Office as single Justices, except in judicial Proceedings merely civil—Also, that the Judge of Probate, Sheriff and Coroners, who were in said Offices on the last Day of *June* past, exercise their respective Offices, till the rising of the Provincial Congress proposed to sit at *Concord* on the second Tuesday of *October* next, notwithstanding any pretended Supercedias that may be sent them or any of them, or any Proclamation designed to prevent them from holding and exercising their said Offices: And we hereby also recommend to the People of this County, that they consider and treat them as being in their said Offices, and support and defend them in the Execution thereof according to the Laws of this Province.

Voted, As the Opinion of this Body, that the Sheriff do not adjourn the Superior Court appointed by Law to be held this Day, and that he retain such as are or may be committed as Criminals in his Custody until they have a Trial.

Resolved, That as the ordinary Courts of Justice will be stayed in Consequence of the late arbitrary and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament, We would earnestly recommend it to every Inhabitant of this County, to pay his just Debts as soon as possible, without any Disputes or Litigations—"And if any Disputes concerning Debts or Trespasses should arise, which cannot be settled by "the Parties, we recommend it to them to submit "all such Causes to Arbitration, and if the Parties "or either of them shall refuse so to do, they "ought to be consider'd as co-operating with the "Enemies of this Country.

Voted, To accept the Report of the Committee relative to the instructing the Representatives for this County, which is as follows.

That it be recommended to the several Towns and Districts, that they instruct their Representatives who may be chosen to meet at *Salem* in *October* next, absolutely to refuse to be sworn by any Officer or Officers but such as are or may be appointed according to the Constitution, for to act as one Branch of the Legislature, in Concert with any other, except such as are or may be appointed according to the Charter of this Province; and that they refuse to give their Attendance at *Boston* while the Town is invested with Troops and Ships of War, and should there be any Thing to prevent their acting with such a Governor and Council as is expresly set forth in the Charter, that then they immediately repair to the Town of *Concord*, and there join in a Provincial Congress with such other Members as are or may be chosen for that Purpose, to act and determine on such Measures as they shall judge proper, to extricate this Colony out of their present unhappy Circumstances.

Voted, That it be recommended to the several Towns and Districts in this County, that they provide themselves immediately with one or more Field-Pieces, mounted and fitted for Use; and also a sufficient Quantity of Ammunition for the same; and that the Officers appoint a suitable Number of Men out of their respective Companies to manage said Field-Pieces.

Whereas the People of this County are under solemn Obligations not to purchase any Goods that shall be imported from Great-Britain after the last Day of August, 1774, which they determine most sacredly to adhere to, until our many Grievances be redressed. Therefore,

Voted, That it be recommended, and we do earnestly recommend it to the Committees of Correspondence or Selectmen in the several Sea-Port Towns in this Province, to appoint, or cause to be appointed, Committees to inspect the Imports that have or shall be made since the last Day of August aforesaid, and publish all such in the Boston News-Papers, with the Names of the Importers, that so we may carefully avoid all such in our Dealings for the future.

Voted, To chuse a standing Committee for the County, to correspond with the Committees of Correspondence for the several Counties, and elsewhere, as they shall think proper; Also to prepare Matters proper to lay before this Body at their several Meetings, to give the earliest Intelligence to the several Committees in this County, of any new Attack upon the Liberties of this People, and call a County Convention at any Time, as Occasion may require.——Therefore, *Voted*, That the Committees of Correspondence for the Towns of Worcester and Leicester, be a Committee for the Purposes aforesaid; and that Messrs. Thomas Denny, Joseph Henshaw and Joshua Bigelow be added to the above Committee.

Voted, To take Notice of Mr. Sheriff Chandler, for carrying an Address to Governor Gage.

Voted, That a Committee wait on the Sheriff, and require his Attendance before this Body, for presenting (with others the Justices of the County of Worcester) the Address to Governor Gage.

Voted, That the following Declaration, signed by the Sheriff, should be accepted.

Whereas the Convention of Committees have expressed their Uneasiness to the Sheriff of this County, now present before the Convention, for presenting some Days past, an Address to Governor Gage, which with others, an Address to Governor Gage, which he frankly declares was precipitately done by him; that he is sorry for it, and disclaims an Intention to do any Thing against the Minds of the Inhabitants of this County; and had he known it would have given Offence, he would not have presented said Address.

GARDNER CHANDLER.

As the several Regiments in this County are large and inconvenient, by the Increase of its Inhabitants since the first Settlement of said Regiments. Therefore, *Voted*, That they be divided into seven distinct Regiments, in the following manner, viz.

1st. Worcester, Leicester, Holden, Spencer, Paxton.

2d. Sutton, Oxford, Sturbridge, Charlton, Dudley.

3d. Lancaster, Bolton, Harvard, Lunenburg, Leominster, Fitchburg, Ashburnham, Westminster.

4th. Brookfield, Western, Braintree, Hardwick and Oakham.

5. Rutland, Hutchieson, Petersham, Athol, Templeton, Winchendon, Royalston, Hubbard's-Town and Princeton.

6th. Southborough, Westborough, Northborough, Shrewsbury and Grafton.

7th. Mendon, Uxbridge, Northbridge, Upton and Douglass.

Voted, That it be recommended to the several Towns in this County, to chuse proper, and a sufficient Number of Military Officers for each of their Towns; and that the Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns in each Regiment, who are chosen by the People, do convene on or before the Tenth Day of October next, at some convenient Place in each Regiment, and choose their Field Officers, to command the Militia, until they be constitutionally appointed; and that it be recommended to the Officers in each Town in this County, to inlist one Third of the Men in their respective Towns, between Sixteen and Sixty Years of Age, to be at a Minute's Warning; and that it be recommended to each Town in this County, to chuse a sufficient Number of Men as a Committee to supply and support those Troops that shall move upon any Emergency.

Voted, That this Meeting be adjourned to the first Tuesday in December next.

Attest. WM. HENSHAW, Clerk.

Evening School.

THIS Evening JOHN GRIFFITH's School in Hanover Street will be opened, to teach Writing and Arithmetic, from 6 to 8 o'Clock, where those who incline to be taught may apply.

STOLEN out of a Pasture in Charlestown, about Four Miles from the Ferry, on Monday Night last, a light Red Mare, Four Years old, with a white Spot on her Nose, her Fore Mane long, her other Mane hanging the off Side, her Feet lighter Colour than her Body, Fourteen Hands and half high. Whoever shall take up said Mare, and return her to the Owner, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the Thief and Horse, and all necessary Charges paid, by

Charlestown, Sept. 27, 1774. STEPHEN GODDARD.

N. B. The following Bill, supposed to be drop'd by the Thief, was taken up in the Pasture from whence the Mare was stolen, viz. Breakfast, 3s. 6. Punch, 1s. Porter, 2s. 3. Wine, 15s. 6. Dinner, 4. Horse 2s. 6d. Total, £1. 7s. 9d.

William Bant

BEGS Leave to inform his Friends, Customers and others, That he has to sell by Wholesale and Retail at his Store fronting Dock-square, Boston——A general Assortment of *English* and *India* GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching Season; (*the whole of which was imported before the 31st of August last.*) Among his GOODS is a prime Choice of superfine Scarlet, Pompadore, white, green, pea green, sea green, Surry, black, blue, brown and cloth colour'd BROAD CLOTHS; middling and low priced Ditto, with Shalloons and Trimmings to match the Cloths; ALSO of SILKS, viz.—Paduasoys, Durapes, Mantuas, Lutestrings, English and India Damasks, a *Piece of fine white Lutestring*, Sleaks and double Satins, black, white and crimson figur'd Satin, black, blue, green and white half yard Persians, ell-wide Persians, half-ell and ell-wide Alamodes, Brolies, black, blue and crimson thick Corduroys for Men's Waistcoats; and a Variety of other Articles that are commonly in Use at this Season of the Year.

☞ The above mentioned GOODS will be disposed of at the very lowest Rates, as said Bant is extremely desirous of exchanging all or any of them, for an Article, which is more convenient for him, in these troublesome Times, viz. CASH.

Providence STAGE COACH,

Kept by ANDREW COMSTOCK & SAMUEL BARTER,

WHO beg Leave to inform the Public, That they have removed from the White Horse Tavern to Mr. Jolley Allen's, a few Doors South of the Governor's, in Marlborough Street; where the greatest Care will be taken of all Bundles, Letters, &c. with which they may be entrusted.—They keep several Sets of the best Horses on purpose for this Business, and will engage to carry Passengers with the greatest Expedition, at the cheapest Rate.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 22d of September, at Night, a Negro Man Servant, by the Name of CATO, about Five Feet and Eight Inches high, very thick Lips, speaks broken, and Walks as if he was lame in his Heels. Had on when he went away, a Cloth colour'd Coat, with Pewter Buttons, old Leather Breeches, a Tow Shirt, old Shoes with Silver plate Buckles, wore a Cap, and shaves round his Head, and very high on his Forehead; Carried away with him a Callico Banyan, fine Linen Shirt, Check Linen Trowsers, grey Wigg, also carries or Wears a Felt Hatt with a Silver Lace on it, had a Violin and carries it in a green Bays Bag. Whosoever will return the Runaway to his Master in Winchenden, shall have the above Reward and all necessary Charges paid by LEVI NICHOL.

Winchenden, Sept. 23d, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Tan House of the Subscriber, on Friday Evening last, a Quantity of SOLE LEATHER. Whoever will secure the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they shall be confined in any of his Majesty's Gaols, shall be paid the above Reward by me

Charlestown, Oct. 3d. JAMES TRUMBALL.

ALL Persons having any Demand on the Estate of Mr. *John Ruggles*, late of *Boston*, Housewright, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts—And all Persons indebted to said Estate are desired to make payment to *Hannah Ruggles*, Administratrix, or to *Samuel Ruggles*, jun'r, her Attorney.

At GOULD's Auction-Office in Back-Street,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

TO-MORROW

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

A Variety of Household Furniture,—Consisting of LOOKING GLASSES, Tables, Chairs, Chests of Drawe, Feather Beds and Bedsteads, Desks, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also, Wearing Apparel, and sundry sorts of English Goods.

N. B. At one o'Clock will be put up two Second-Hand Chaises, with Harnessing complete.

New AUCTION ROOM, Dock-Square,

On WEDNESDAY next,

At TEN in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At HUNTER's Auction-Room,

(Lately improved as a Store by Mr. Thomas Walley)

A large Assortment of English GOODS,

Amongst which are,

3-4, 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linnens, Callicoes, Check, Rampt Kenting and Linnen Handkerchiefs, a variety of flower'd, Strip'd and plain Lawns, Ribbons, Taffeties, Sattins, Modes, Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Duffils, Blankets, Velverets, Breeches Patterns, Worsted Hose, Sewing Silks, Twist and Metal Buttons, sundry sorts of Hard Ware Goods, and a Quantity of Moose Skin Breeches, Men's Shoes, &c. &c.

WM. HUNTER, Auctioneer.

Also, Chairs, Tables, Desks, Feather Beds, Brass Kettles, and sundry sorts of Kitchen Furniture.

Wednesday Morning the Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock.

Writing and Arithmetic

To be taught in Evenings.

The School to be open'd 1st Monday in October next, as the Writing School House in Queen-Street, and to be continued for the Season.

Where due Care will be taken for Instruction in its various Branches as usual, and it is hoped will meet with like Acceptance, which shall be the Aim of the Subscriber, an Assistant in one of the Public Schools.

Sept. 19. WILLIAM DALL, Jun.

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† See the Act, pa. 532. ‡ See the Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. ‖ See Index, under Congress, Provincial——See Proclamations in Index. ¶ An Act altering the Charter, pa. 532. ** Act for impartial Justice, pa. 509. ‡‡ See Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. ✱ See Index under Troops, & Man of War. § See agreement, pa. 514, 536 (1) and last Pub. 606. ✱✱ See Ordinances, pa. 971. (2) and Index, under Committees, Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 21.

An Order to purchase 800 Pieces of Blankets is received from Gen. Gage, by a Gentleman in this city. It is hoped every Merchant will follow the example of the worthy Gentleman who was first applied to, who refused to sell any blankets, for the use of an army sent against his country.

NEW-YORK, September 26.

Saturday last the Remainder of the Transports came up from Boston; as did also Capt. Marshall in the Ship Mill, from Ireland, but last from Newcastle on Delaware. *The Norwich Paper, in Connecticut, of September 13, furnishes us with the following Paragraph.*

A Correspondent begs Leave to propose to the Consideration of the Public, since the grand American Controversy grows and daily appears more and more serious, whether it is not expedient, very important and necessary, for the Colonies forthwith to raise an Army of Observation, and send it near the expected Scene of Action, and let them be increased from Time to Time as our Enemies increase, and kept in constant Exercise and Discipline.—A Preparation and Readiness for the defensive or offensive Operations, may, and often has, prevented the Necessity of Execution; but if Necessity does take Place, as there is great Probability it will; should we not, in such a Case, be in an infinitely better Situation, than to have our scattered Forces, (though almost innumerable) to collect from all Parts of the continent, after our Antagonists are well fortified, their Numbers full, and have struck some important and fatal blow.

NEWPORT, September 21.

Chamberlain and Mitchelson, from the Massachusetts-Bay, arrived at New-Haven the night before Commencement; but it being soon known that they were some of the gang of *addressers*, they were obliged to put off early next morning.

Jared Ingersol, judge of the court of admiralty at Philadelphia, has been obliged to decamp from Connecticut, his native place, on account of his abominable tory principles.

Capt. Kilburn, arrived at Newport from Virginia, informs that, a few days before he sailed, a vessel arrived there from England with intelligence to the 15th of August, one article of which was, that the popular rage ran so high in London, on account of the late measures, that the king had been seized in his carriage by the people who would have dragged him out, had not his guards interposed and rescued him.——*No French Now! No Popery!* Is the general cry in England: So that we hope soon to hear of the *downfall* of the Pope and the Whore of Babylon, after which the world may expect some peace.

PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire) Sept. 22.

We hear from Old-York, that on Friday last, a Quantity of TEA arrived there, said to be from Liverpool; upon which the Town assembled, and chose a Committee to take and secure it, 'till further Discovery could be made, and it was put into a Store of Capt. Grore's; and the Evening following a Number of Pickwacket Indians came into Town and broke open said Store, and carried it off; which has not been heard of since. The Quantity of Tea was said to be about 150 wt. and belong'd to Capt. James Bennet and the Master.

NEWBURY PORT, September 23.

The Inferior Court of Common Pleas is now sitting in this Town, upon the old constitutional form of government; and the people of all ranks seem determined to make the minds of the Court easy, and defend them from insults, if any should be offered. The Resolves of a County Congress has all the good effect on the minds of the people that any legislative acts could have; the utmost care and circumspection is taken by the Committee of Safety, chosen by the town to keep every matter in its proper channel.

SALEM, Sept. 27, 1774.

On Saturday last came to this town, one Nutting of Cambridge, in order to engage carpenters to assist in building barracks for the troops at Boston; but those of that occupation here being informed that it would be disagreeable to their worthy, oppressed brethren in that town, as well as to the country in general, nobly refused having any thing to do in so disgraceful a service; and the poor —— very prudently decamped the following morning.

30. This Morning Capt. Howes, in a Brig, arrived here from Quebec, with Eleven Hundred Bushels of Wheat, for the Use of the Poor of the Town of Boston.

Another Vessel is soon to sail from that Place with a large Quantity of Grain, for the same charitable Purpose. *vid. Index, under Donations*

BOSTON, October 3.

The following was receiv'd by the Committee of Correspondence by the last Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *Thursday Sept.* 22, 1774.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Congress request the Merchants and others, in the several Colonies, not to send to Great Britain any Orders for Goods, and to direct the execution of all Orders already sent, to be delayed or suspended, untill the sense of the Congress, on the means to be taken for the preservation of the Liberties of *America* is made public.

An Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*

Wednesday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to issue a Proclamation to "excuse and discharge all such Persons as have been or may be elected and deputed Representatives, from giving their Attendance," on Account of "the extraordinary Resolves which have been passed in many "of the Counties, the Instructions given by the "Town of Boston, and some other Towns to "their Representatives, and the present disorder'd "and unhappy State of the Province."

"We have the Pleasure to assure the Public, That at the earnest request of a Number of the wisest and best Friends to American Liberties (in this and other Colonies) JOSIAH QUINCY, jun. Esq; sailed for England last Wednesday Morning, on board Capt. Lyde.—Mr. Quincy's Acquaintance with the other Colonies, and his perfect Knowledge of the State of the Province, renders him capable of doing eminent Service to his Country; and his firm Attachement to the Rights of Mankind, give us good Reason to hope, that he will employ his Opportunities and Talents to the mutual and lasting Welfare of the Old and New World."

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Sept. 25, 1774.

"By Letters in the last Ship at Philadelphia from London, mention is made of a Letter from Governor Franklin, dated the 21st of May, advising the Ministry to send more Men of War to batter down the capital Towns, which would bring them to Submission. A Gentleman at Philadelphia has received a Letter from Dr. Franklin, where he says, he never knew what Pain was, untill he saw his Son's Letter to the Ministry. The Inhabitants have sent for the Governor to go to Philadelphia to clear the Matter up; but the Letter from his Father confirms it to be too true. This Matter makes much Stir at Philadelphia."

Extract of a Letter from Worcester, Sept. 27, 1774.

"Yesterday we had a Meeting of all the Male Inhabitants of this Town, from the Age of 16 to 70, who formed themselves into Companies, and proceeded to the Choice of Officers; those who held their Commissions under Hutchinson, (except a few) having resigned them.—One third Part of the Inhabitants were appointed to be in Readiness to march at a Minute's Warning to whatever Place their Assistance may be wanting.

"On Friday next there will be a Meeting of the County Committee, in Order to remonstrate to General Gage, respecting his Fortifications at the only Entrance by Land into our much esteemed Capital." *vid. pa.* 576

Extract of a Letter from London, July 30, 1774.

"Do not be surprized if you should hear that other Bills, worse if possible than those you have heard of, should pass next Sessions of Parliament, as I am told there are some for dividing and seperating the Provinces, taking away the Charters of some, and abolishing the Government of others and joining them to others."

James Murray, Esq; is appointed Inspector of Imports and Exports, and Register of Shipping in North-America, in the Room of *Thomas Irving*, Esquire, preferr'd.

This may inform the Public, That one —— Caldwell, was met at New-Liverpool on his Way to Halifax, with a design (as was reported) to buy Tea and carry the same to Plymouth for sale.

Joseph Scott, Esq; Ironmonger, in Union-Street, Addressor and Protestor, has given his countrymen great uneasiness, and they express the greatest dissatisfaction at his conduct, he having either *sold* or *lent* to the troops, near five hundred pounds sterling worth of cannon, cannon balls, and other implements of war, hundreds of people were about his house last Wednesday and in the evening, but by the vigilance of a number of credible gentlemen of this town, no damage was done to his person or property.

Last Week a Quantity of Tea was destroyed at Plymouth, having been smuggled in there from Halifax.

Wednesday last the Rev. Mr MOSES EVERETT was Ordained to the pastoral Care of the Church in Dorchester.

Sept. 10th Died at Tisbury, in the 74th Year of his Age, *Nathaniel Hancock*, Esq; who had formerly been for many Years Pastor of the Church of Christ in that Town.

A MILITARY COUNTRYMAN, in our next. (a)

Also the *Resolves* of the Town of *Fairfield*, in the Colony of *Connecticut*. (a)

To the PUBLIC.

AMIDST the various Enjoyments of human Life, none affords me greater Satisfaction, than the Society and Esteem of my fellow Men, which I find I have in a great Measure lost, by signing an Address to the late Governor Hutchinson: And had I the least Suspicion that the said Address would have given such general Discontent, it should not have had my Name to it. I am heartily sorry, for the Offence it has occasioned, and I do hereby renounce said Address in all Respects, and beg the Forgiveness of the Public, and to be reinstated in their Favor, assuring them that none shall be foremost in the Defence of the Liberties and Privileges of their Country, both civil and religious, than their humble Servant,

Marblehead, Sept. 4. JOHN WEBB.

On FRIDAY next, between One & Two o'Clock, will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King Street,

Two Pipes of Choice *Madeira* Wine,

Samples to be seen at the Place of Sale, and at the New Auction-Room South-Side the Town-House, the Day before the Sale. Andrew Oliver Auctioneer.

A Vessel is arrived at Rhode-Island from London, which she left the middle of August; but we have not as yet received any publick Prints or other Intelligence by her.

Our worthy brethren in the country may be assured, that some of the most intelligent, affable and civil of the troops, now quartered in this capital, daily make excursions into our country towns, *in disguise*, where they mix with *all sorts* of people, prompting the talkative to tell *all they know*, and the weak and immoral to tell *much more*. Now, as secrecy is the characteristic of our enemies, so openness and frankness, is peculiar to our honest husbandmen: When *the former*, therefore, are SEEN in the last, *the latter* ought to be *restrained*, and UPON THEIR GUARD. *A word to* THE WISE.

An old warrior in the country, has contrived a machine for fighting, which he says, for a close attack, is much superior to a bayonet, or any other instrument ever yet in use. The art of war is the universal study, all are animated with the highest ardour for liberty, and, "*O save my country, heaven!* is the universal prayer.

A correspondent informs us, "that in travelling three hundred miles in New-England, he has not seen one person who gave the least countenance to the late tyrannical measures of parliament; but on the contrary, the people in every part of the country are prepared to meet the last efforts of tyranny, and are determined to spend all their treasure and their blood in defence of their rights."

DIED] At Providence, Mr. Rebecca Snow, Consort of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Snow, aged 48.

Caleb Blanchard

in Union-Street,

Has on Hand, a large Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season, which he will sell at the very lowest Rates for ready Money.

Just Imported, by

Geyer and Burgess,

in the Ship London, Capt. Calef, from London,

A general Assortment of English and India Piece Goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable Terms by Wholesale only, at their Store in King-Street, Boston.

They would also acquaint their Customers and others, who carry their Goods by Water, that they have taken a Store at Salem, near the Town-House, where they may be supply'd with equal Variety, and on the same Terms as at Boston.

An Evening School

Will be opened on Monday next, by JOHN DRUITT, at his School in Hanover Street, near Concert-Hall, where Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic will be taught after the most approved Method.—NAVIGATION and BOOK-KEEPING on moderate Terms; in Compliance with the Times no Entrance will be requir'd.——His Hours of Attendance will be from 8 till 9 o'Clock, (P. M.)

☞ To the LADIES,

He begs Leave to acquaint those who won't choose to attend a School, or that the Inclemency of the approaching Season might hinder, that he will wait on them at their Places of Abode, at any Hour from 8 to 11 in the Forenoon, or from 2 till 4 in the Afternoon.

Mrs. DRUITT has lower'd her Terms for plain Sewing to *Eight Pence* Law. Money per Week, (her other Works as usual) and hopes to convince those who are pleas'd to try, that there is as much to be learn'd in Winter as in Summer.

STOP THIEF!

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber on the 31 Day of August last, a Negro Man, called TOM, had on a Pair of black Plush Breeches, a light colour'd ragged Jacket, Lame in both his Feet: Said Negro return'd the last Night broke open his Master's Stable, Stole from thence a valuable Chestnut-colour'd Horse, with a small white Spot on his Forehead, Paces and Trots light, and took a Saddle (with a white Mouseo) and Bridle; he has with him a counterfeit Pass.

Whoever will take up said Thief and Horse, shall have FOUR DOLLARS, and all necessary Charges paid, by SIMEON POLLEY.

Boston, Sept. 28, 1774.

COLONY OF RHODE-ISLAND.

WHEREAS ELEAZER TARVETT, jun'r. of Newport, in the County of Newport, Mariner, preferred a Petition unto the General Assembly, representing that he is an Insolvent Debtor, and praying that he may be admitted to the Benefit of an Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors," Whereupon the General Assembly referred the said Petition to the next Sessions and Ordered that in the mean Time his Creditors should be Notified by an Advertisement to be inserted in the Newport Mercury, the Providence Gazette, and in one of the Boston News Papers, to appear then and answer the same: I do therefore hereby Notify the Creditors of the said ELEAZER TARVETT, jun'r. to appear if they shall think fit at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, in and for the said Colony, on the last Wednesday in October next, then and there to shew Cause if any they have, why the said Petition should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last, Seventeen Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eleven.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the present Week.*

Monday, 10 min. aft. 10		Friday, 0 min. after. 1	
Tuesday, 50 min. aft. 10		Saturday, 44 min. aft. 1	
Wednesday, 31 m. aft. 11		Lord's-Day 36 m. aft. 2	
Thursday, 12 min. aft. 12		D't New-Day 10 Morn.	

1 For these reasons they surely ought to meet. 2 See List of Grievances, pa. 571. 1 See page, 514, 515. —— See Quebec det. pa. 559. 4 See the Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2. 5 See Index, under County. & See Index under Troops. X See their names pa. 1087. D See Index, under Resolves (1) vid pa. 582-586 (2) See Index, under Men of War (3) vid pa. 514, 515. 528 (a) pa. 590, 592. (b) pa. 506.

Errata in Mr. GLEN's Continental.

NEWBERN, (North-Carolina.)

At a general meeting of deputies of the inhabitants of this province, at Newbern, the 25th day of August, 1774.

The deputies then met proceeded to make choice of a moderator, when Col. JOHN HARVEY *was unanimously chosen, and Mr.* ANDREW KNOX *appointed Clerk.*

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the deputies from the several counties and towns of the province of North-Carolina, impressed with the most sacred respect for the British constitution, and resolved to maintain the succession of the house of Hanover, as by law established, and avowing our inviolable and unshaken fidelity to our sovereign, and entertaining a sincere regard for our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, viewing with the utmost abhorrence every attempt which may tend to disturb the peace and good order of this colony, or to shake the fidelity of his Majesty's subjects resident here; but, at the same time, conceiving it a duty which we owe to ourselves, and to posterity, in the present alarming state of British America, when our most essential rights are invaded by powers unwarrantably assumed by the parliament of Great-Britain, to declare our sentiments in the most public manner, lest our silence should be construed as acquiescence, and that we patiently submit to the burthen which they have thought fit to impose upon us.

Resolved, That his Majesty George the third is lawful and rightful King of Great-Britain, and of the dominions thereunto belonging, and of this province as part thereof; and that we do bear faithful and true allegiance unto him as our lawful sovereign, and that we will, to the utmost of our power, maintain and defend the succession of the house of Hanover, as by law established, against the open or private attempts of any person or power whatsoever.

Resolved, That we claim no more than the rights of Englishmen, without diminution or abridgement: That it is our indispensible duty, and will be our constant endeavour, to maintain those rights to the utmost of our power, consistently with the loyalty which we owe our sovereign and a sacred regard for the British constitution.

Resolved, That is of the very essence of the British constitution, that no subject should be taxed but by his own consent, freely given by himself in person, or by his legal representatives; and that any other than such a taxation is highly derogatory to the rights of the subject, and a gross violation of the grand charter of our liberties.

Resolved, That as the British subjects, resident in North-America, have not, nor can have, any representation in the parliament of Great-Britain, that therefore any act of parliament, imposing a tax upon them, is illegal and unconstitutional; but that our provincial assemblies (the King, by his governor, constituting one branch thereof) solely and exclusively possess that right.

Resolved, That the duties imposed by several acts of the British parliament upon tea, and other articles consumed in America, *for the purpose of raising a revenue*, are highly illegal and oppressive; and that the late exportation of tea by the East-India company to different parts of America, was intended to give effect to one of the said acts, and thereby establish a precedent highly dishonourable to America, and to obtain an implied assent to the powers which Great-Britain had unwarrantably assumed, of levying a tax upon us without our consent.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of the Massachusetts province have distinguished themselves in a manly support of the rights of America in general, and that the cause in which they now suffer, is the cause of every honest American, who deserves the blessings which the constitution holds forth to him. That the grievances under which the town of Boston labours at present are the effect of a resentment, levelled at them, for having stood foremost in an opposition to measures which must eventually have involved all British America in a state of abject dependance and servitude.

The Act of Parliament, commonly called *The Boston Port Act*, as it tends to shut up the port of Boston, and thereby effectually to destroy its trade, and deprive the merchants and manufacturers of a subsistence, which they have hitherto procured by an honest industry; as it takes away the wharves, quays, and other property of many individuals, by rendering it useless to them; and as the duration of this act depends upon circumstances, founded merely in opinion, and in their nature indeterminate, and thereby may make the miseries it carries with it even perpetual; *Resolved therefore*, That it is the most cruel infringement of the rights and privileges of the people of Boston, both as men and members of the British government.

Resolved, That the late Act of Parliament for regulating the police of that province, is an infringement of the charter right granted them by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, and tends to lessen that sacred confidence which ought to be placed in the acts of Kings.

Resolved, That trial by juries of the vicinity, is the only lawful inquest that can pass upon the life of a British subject; and that it is a right, handed down to us from the earliest ages, confirmed and sanctioned by *Magna Charta* itself, that no person shall be taken or imprisoned, or dispossessed of his free tenement and liberties, or outlawed, or banished, or any wise hurt or injured, unless by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land; and therefore, all who suffer otherwise, are not victims to public justice, but fall a sacrifice to the powers of tyranny and high-handed oppression.

Resolved, That the bill for altering the Administration of Justice in certain criminal cases, within the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, as it impowers the Governors thereof to send to Great-Britain for trial, all persons who, in aid of his Majesty's Officers, shall commit any capital offence, is fraught with the highest injustice and partiality, and will tend to produce frequent bloodshed of the inhabitants, as this act furnishes an opportunity to commit the most atrocious crimes, with the greatest probability of impunity.

Resolved, That we will not, directly or indirectly, after the first day of January, 1775, import from Great-Britain, any East-India goods, or any merchandize whatever (medicines excepted) nor will we after that day import from the West-Indies, or elsewhere, any East-India or British goods or manufactures; nor will we purchase any such articles so imported of any person or persons whatever, except such as are now in the country, or my arrive on or before the said first day of January, 1775.

Resolved, That unless American grievances are redressed before the first of October, 1775, we will not, after that day, directly or indirectly, export tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, or any other article whatever, to Great-Britain; nor will we sell any such articles as we think can be exported to Great-Britain, with a prospect of gain, to any person or persons whatever, with a design of putting it in his or their power to export the same to Great-Britain, either on our own, his, or their account.

Resolved, That we will neither import any slave or slaves nor purchase any slave or slaves, imported or brought into this province by others, from any part of the world, after the first day of November next.

Resolved, That we will not use, nor suffer East India tea to be used in our families, after the tenth day of September next; and that we will consider all persons in this province, not complying with this resolve, to be enemies to their country.

Resolved, That the venders of merchandize within this province ought not to take advantage of resolves relating to non-importation in this province, or elsewhere; but ought to sell their goods and merchandize, which they have, or may hereafter import, at the same rates they have been accustomed to sell them within three months last past.

Resolved, That the people of this province will break off all trade, commerce and dealing, and will not maintain any the least trade, dealing or commercial intercourse, with any colony on this continent, or with any city or town, or with any individual in such colony, city or town, which shall refuse, or decline or neglect, to adopt and carry into execution such general plan as shall be agreed to in the continental congress.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposal of the general congress to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th of September next, then and there to deliberate upon the present state of British America, and to take such measures as they may deem prudent, to effect the purpose of describing with certainty the rights of Americans, repairing the breaches made in those rights, and for guarding them for the future from any such violations, done under the sanction of public authority.

Resolved, That WILLIAM HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, and RICHARD CASWELL, Esquires, and every of them, be deputies to attend such Congress, and they are hereby invested with such powers as may make any acts done by them, or consent given, in behalf of this province, obligatory in honour upon every inhabitant thereof, who is not an alien to his country's good, and an apostate to the liberties of America.

Resolved, That they view the attempts made by the Minister upon the town of Boston, as a prelude to a general attack upon the rights of the other colonies, and that upon the success of this depends, in a great measure, the happiness of America, in its present race, and in posterity; and that therefore it becomes our duty to contribute, in proportion to our abilities, to ease the burdens imposed upon that town, for their virtuous opposition to the revenue acts, that they may be enabled to persist in a prudent and manly opposition to the schemes of parliament, and render its dangerous designs abortive. *See Index: Donations.*

Resolved, That liberty is the spirit of the British constitution, and that it is the duty, and will be the endeavour of us, as British Americans, to transmit this happy constitution to our posterity, in a state, if possible, better than we found it; and that to suffer it to undergo a change, which may impair to invaluable a birthright, would be to disgrace those ancestors, who, at the expence of their blood, purchased those privileges, which their degenerate posterity are too weak, or too wicked, to maintain inviolate.

Resolved, That at every future provincial meeting, when any division shall happen, the method to be observed shall be, to vote by the counties and towns having a right to send members to assembly, that shall be represented at every such meeting; and it is recommended to the deputies of the several counties, that a committee of five persons be chosen in each county, by such persons as accede to this association, to take effectual care that these resolves be properly observed, and to correspond occasionally with the provincial committee of correspondence of this province.

Resolved, That each and every county in this province raise as speedily as possible the sum of 20l. proclamation money, and pay the same into the hands of Richard Caswell, Esq; to be by him equally divided among the delegates appointed to attend the general congress at Philadelphia, as a recompence for the trouble and expence in attending the said congress. (3)

Resolved, That the moderator of this meeting, and in case of his death, that SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Esq; be impowered, on any future occasion that may require it, to convene the several deputies of this province (which now are, or hereafter shall be chosen) at such time and place as he shall think proper. And in case of the death or absence of any deputy, it is recommended that another be chosen in his stead.

Resolved, That the following be INSTRUCTIONS for the DEPUTIES appointed to meet in General Congress on the part of this colony, *to wit*.

That they express our sincere attachment to our most gracious sovereign King *George* the third, and our determined resolution to support his lawful authority in this province; at the same time, that we cannot depart from a steady adherence to the first law of nature, a firm and resolute defence of our persons and properties, against all unconstitutional encroachments whatsoever.

That they assert our rights to all the privileges of British subjects, particularly that of paying no taxes or duties but with our own consent; and that the legislature of this province have the exclusive power of making laws to regulate our internal polity, subject to his Majesty's disallowance.

That should the British parliament continue to exercise the power of levying taxes and duties on the colonies, and making laws to bind them in all cases whatsoever, such laws must be highly unconstitutional and oppressive to the inhabitants of British America, who have not, and, from their local circumstances, cannot have a fair and equal representation in the British Parliament; and that their disadvantages must be greatly enhanced by the misrepresentations of designing men, inimical to the colonies, the intrests of whose reports cannot be guarded against, by reason of the distance of America from them; or as has been unhappily experienced in the case of the town of Boston, when the ears of administration have been shut against every attempt to vindicate a people, who claimed only the right of being heard in their own defence.

That therefore, till we obtain an explicit declaration and acknowledgment of our rights, we agree to stop all imports from Great-Britain after the 1st day of *January*, 1775, and that we will not export any of our commodities to Great-Britain after the 1st day of *October*, 1775. (2)

That they concur with the delegates or deputies from the other colonies in such regulations, addresses or remonstrances, as may be deemed most probable to restore a lasting harmony and good understanding with Great-Britain, a circumstance we most sincerely and ardently desire; and that they agree with the majority of them in all necessary measures for promoting a redress of such grievances as may come under their consideration.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. *John Harvey*, Esq; moderator for his faithful exercise of that office, and the services he has thereby rendered to this province, and the friends of America in general.

JOHN HARVEY, Moderator.

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(3) See in Index, under Continental Congress, Continental Association, declaratory act. Page 524.

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And that they have for Sale, a large and compleat Aſſortment of *London, Sheffield, Birmingham & Briſtol* Hard-Wares, conſiſting of too many Articles to be enumerated; which they are determined to ſell by Wholeſale and Retail, at the very loweſt Rates, at their Shop next Door Northward of the Sign of the Heart & Crown, Cornhill, BOSTON.

N.B. A parcel of Hatters Trimmings very Cheap.

TO BE SOLD.

WANT of Health and a Deſire to lead a retired Life, induces the Subſcriber to offer for Sale on reaſonable Terms a good Farm, ſituate in Pomfret, in the Colony of Connecticut, lying on Quinabaug River, adjoining the Road leading from Boſton to Hartford, containing one hundred and ſeventy Acres of Land, conveniently accommodated with Ploughing, Mowing, Paſture and Wood-Land; a good Orchard, with two Dwelling Houſes, a Barn, a Malt Houſe, a Fulling Mill, and Clothier's Shop, with three Iron Screw Preſſes, a Smith's Shop with two Trip-Hammers, a Mill to grind Scyther, alſo two Griſt Mills, which may be warranted to grind more than two hundred Buſhels in twelve Hours, with Water to carry them conſtantly in the driеſt Seaſon.

The above Works are moſtly new, and in good Repair, and largely ſupplied with Cuſtom; being a good Seat for all Kinds of Buſineſs. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to Benjamin Cargill, the Owner, living on the Premiſes.

Pomfret, Aug 30, 1774. BENJAMIN CARGILL.

N. B. *The ſaid Cargill wants to hire immediately one or two good ſmart Hands, to work at the Clothiers Buſineſs, for which good Wages will be given; ſuch as can any ſhear well will anſwer. A well recommended Maſter is alſo wanted.*

Abraham Hunt

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Celler under the Old Brick Meeting-Houſe,

The beſt old Sterling Madeira, by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk or Dozen; alſo Port Wine by the Dozen, and choice VINEGAR for Pickles.

To be SOLD and Enter'd upon directly,

The Diſtill Houſe and Land with the Stills, Worms and other uſual neceſſaries belonging to the Diſtill Houſe, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. JAMES ON JACKSON, deceaſ'd, ſituate at the South End of Boſton. Inquire of JOSEPH JACKSON at the South End, Executor to ſaid Eſtate.

Alſo, A few Hogſheads of New-England Rum, and ſome Spirits of ſeveral Sorts.

MUSICAL CLOCKS.

To be Sold Muſical Clocks that go by Springs, alſo Muſical Clocks that go by Weights, and play, a different Tune each Day in the Week, on Sunday's a Pſalm Tune. Inquire of BENJA. WILLARD Clock & Watch Maker in Roxbury Street near Boſton. Where all ſorts of Clocks are made in the neweſt Form, and Warranted to go without Variation, and many without Cleaning. Alſo Clock Caſes are made at the ſame Place, in various Forms and in the beſt Manner, and Cheaper than can be purchas'd in London. Alſo Convey'd with Clocks to any Part of the Country.

All the Branches of this Buſineſs is likewiſe carried on at his Shop at Grafton.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS it was this Day diſcovered that the Powder-Houſe in Wrentham, within about five Weeks laſt paſt, was broken open by ſome ill-minded Perſon or Perſons, and from thence was ſtolen ſix Half Barrels of Powder, with about thirteen Hundred Flints, and ſome Lead, the Quantity not yet known. Whoever ſhall make Diſcovery of ſaid Perſon or Perſons concerned in the above-ſaid Theft, ſo as they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward paid by me.

By Order of the Seletmen of the Town of Wrentham.

JOHN MESSENGER, Town-Clerk.

Wrentham, Auguſt 29. 1774.

Boſton: Printed, by EDES & GI...

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(2) See Liſt of Grievances, pa. 971.
Old Magna Charta, pa. 476, & Bill of Rights, pa. 1053 - Vol. 2. & see Index, pa. 1735. Vol. 1 - Molaſſes Act, pa. 9 Vol. 2 - See Index, under Sea Ports &c. Regulating Act, pa. 499 - Act for altering Charter &c. pa. 532 - Impoverishing Juſtice, pa. 509. (3) See Index, under Statutes - Convention, Inſtructions - Congress, &c. Vol. Proceedings, pa. 449. (1) pa. 532 - See Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (2) See pa. 509.